

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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No. 3569

號六十月七年三統宣

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1911

號八月九年十

356 THE ANNUAL
SINGLES COST 10 CENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

G. O. M.'S GRANDSON.

YOUNG SCOTS' SUPPORT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 7, 2.35 p.m.

The Young Scots party had a meeting on the 2nd inst. and after a protracted and lively discussion decided, by a narrow majority, to support the candidature of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, grandson of the "Grand Old Man," for the representation of Kilmarnock in Parliament.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

RECEPTION IN ITALY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 7, 2.35 p.m.

King Emmanuel has received and banquetted the Chinese Foreign Minister at the palace at Racconigi.

CANADA AND AMERICA

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa reports that Mr. Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior in the Laurier Ministry, has denounced reciprocity as a menace to the commercial independence of Canada. He contrasted the prosperity of Canada, where employment was abundant, with the conditions in the United States, where thousands of railway men and factory workers were being dismissed.

FRESHWATER FISHERIES.

Via Bombay, Sept. 7, 2.35 p.m.

Ottawa reports that Canada has withdrawn from the agreement, of March, 1908, with the United States regulating the international freshwater fisheries, on the ground that the amendments demanded by American interests particularly on Lake Michigan are inadmissible.

NAVAL MOBILISATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 7, 2.35 p.m.

Captain Alexander Duff has been appointed Director of Naval Mobilisation in succession to Rear-Admiral King-Hall, who becomes Rear-Admiral of the Second Division of the Home Fleet.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LINKING THE EMPIRE.

ADMIRALTY'S PROPOSALS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 10 a.m.

The "Standard" reports that in pursuance of a decision by the Imperial Conference the Admiralty is actively engaged in organising a complete wireless system linking up the Empire with the Admiralty. It is expected that the system will shortly be sufficiently advanced to enable the Admiralty to direct the movements of practically every unit of the British fleet.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 10 a.m.

Burgess suffered severely from sea sickness at the beginning of the swim and was occasionally delirious and depressed, whereupon the occupants of the accompanying boats struck up the "Marseillaise." The course taken by the swimmer resembled a capital M. His Majesty the King wired his congratulations.

NONE THE WORSE.

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 4.30 p.m.

Burgess, after his long swim across the English Channel, is not affected to-day, with the exception of his eyes being weak.

GERMAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

TORPEDO NIGHT ATTACK.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 7, 2.35 p.m.

The German naval manoeuvres concluded with a great night attack by torpedo boats. Emperor Wilhelm and the Archduke Ferdinand were both present and witnessed the attack.

SHORT SHRIFT.

PERSIAN REBEL LEADER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 7, 2.35 p.m.

Sardar Arshad, who unsuccessfully led a force of Turcomans against the Government troops near Teheran and was captured with three hundred of his followers, has been executed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

EXCHANGING VIEWS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 7, 3.55 p.m.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes an inspired telegram from Berlin to the effect that an examination of the French proposals presented by M. Cambon gives occasion for German counter-proposals. What actually concerns Germany is the adequate safeguarding of her important economic interests in Morocco, but the preliminaries are so far advanced that a speedy settlement may be expected. This is regarded as indicating that the negotiations will henceforth be concentrated upon obtaining guarantees of economic equality for Germans in Morocco. The question of territorial compensation in the Congo region is not likely to cause further trouble.

WAR RISKS.

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 4.30 p.m.

War risks have risen to twelve per cent., owing to increased business.

GERMANY'S REPLY.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 7.35 a.m.

A conference was held last night between Herr Kiderlen Waechter and Dr. von Pothmann-Hollweg, followed by another to-day. It is understood that Germany's reply has been drafted. Herr Kiderlen Waechter met M. Cambon to-night.

THE MURDERED MISSIONARY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 4.30 p.m.

The scene of the murder of the American missionary named Davis, who was done to death by natives on account of their being exasperated by his anti-polygamy preaching, was the interior of British Guiana.

AN AUTHORESS'S DEATH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 11.15 p.m.

At the inquest in connection with the death of Miss Katherine Thurston, who was found dead in bed in a hotel at Cork, a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES.

PUBLIC MUST PAY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, Sept. 8, 7.35 a.m.

The Liverpool Transatlantic Shipowners will increase freights ten per cent. next week on account of the increase in the wages of the seamen and the loss sustained by the delays on account of the strike.

EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE.

The decrease in imports in the month of August amounted to £1,418,811 and in exports to £2,556,183. This is attributed to the strike.

The decrease in imports was principally in raw manufacturing materials, cotton accounting for £537,215.

In exports the decreases were in ships, electrical and wool manufactures.

On the other hand the imports of food, drink and tobacco show a big increase, also the exports of cotton manufactures.

AVIATION.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, Sept. 8, 7.35 a.m.

An aviator named Sengo fell at Karlsruhe, Baden, and fractured his skull.

A DOUBLE FATALITY.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 7.35 a.m.

The aviator La Coue and a passenger were proceeding by aeroplane from Muelhausen to Strasburg when the machine fell from a height of sixty feet.

The aviator and his companion were killed.

Eyewitnesses say that the accident was due to a motor explosion.

THE ST. LEGER.

LATEST BETTING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Bombay, Sept. 8, 7.35 a.m.

The betting on the St. Leger is as follows:—

13 to 8 agt. King William.
8 to 1 agt. Lydon.
4 to 1 agt. Prince Paley.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE JEWISH CHURCH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 7, 11.15 p.m.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in finding a successor to the late Very Rev. Hermann Adler, D.D., who was Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British

Empire, a resolution is to be moved at the Council of the United Synagogues to abolish the Chief Rabbinate. The "Jewish Chronicle," however, urges the appointment of a successor at the earliest moment.

REPEL BOARDERS.

A Merchant's Petition.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, September 7.

It is a constant practice among the boarding house runner in Canton to go on board steamers arriving from foreign ports while they are still under way. Their presence on board the steamers is a regular nuisance to the passengers. As these runners generally insist upon the passengers going to their boarding houses, and are in the habit of improperly handling luggage, many cases of larceny have occurred. A merchant has sent a petition to the Taotai of the Promotion of Industries, complaining of this state of affairs and begging the Taotai to have this nuisance stopped. The Taotai has instructed the Water Police Bureau to investigate and report.

LAUGHTER.

Laughter is a subject on which the opinions of mankind appear to be divided. It was only recently that we were reading a doctor's opinion to the effect that it was the best possible tonic, and should be indulged in at all seasons without restraint. To-day, however, we see a flaw in this doctrine. It would seem that the medicine-man had not calculated the effect of the guffaws on those in the near neighbourhood of the laughter. From the "Express" we extract this heart-cry:—"Sir—What can be done with the foolish person who sits in a railway-carriage reading a funny book and uttering loud laughs at intervals of five minutes? These sudden outbursts are very irritating." We are rather of the writer's opinion. It is human nature to want to share in a good thing, and when our neighbour is obviously on to something humorous, curiosity urges us to investigate. Dignity, however, holds us back, and we become, in consequence, a sort of arena for a civil war. That is the real trouble, that laughter, unless shared, is irritating. We prefer the man who is gloomy when we are inclined to mirth to the man who roars with laughter when we are inclined to gloom. "The noisy laugh of clerks on omnibuses" has been set down by the late Sir W. S. Gilbert as one of the chief ills that rack the nicely-balanced mind. Why? Because it is something apart, something in which we do not share. Just so. Meanwhile, what is to be done about the man who chuckles over a book in a railway-carriage? Some day some public-spirited citizen will throw him out of the window, and there will be a test-case to settle the rights of passengers.—"The Globe."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

OPPOSITION IN SZE-CHUAN.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, September 7.

The people of Sze-chuan have submitted a formal memorial to the Viceroy of their province declaring that they will pay no contributions to the Government and will deduct a portion of the tax on paddy-fields, etc., in order to cover the loss of their interest on the railway shares through the nationalization of railways.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, Sept. 7.

H.E. Tunn Fang has, in view of the strike in Sze-chuan in opposition to the nationalization of railways, begged the Throne to withdraw the edict requiring him to proceed to the province to enquire into the cause of the trouble.

His request has been refused by the Throne.

CALAMITY IN KIANGSU.

RELIEF REQUESTED.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, Sept. 7.

The Governor of Kiangsu has memorialized the Throne regarding the calamity that has befallen the province in the form of unconsoling heavy rain, and begged that a grant of Tls. 40,000 from the Imperial Treasury should be given to him to relieve the distress.

CHINA'S DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing H.E. Luk Ching Cheung Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg and H.E. Lau Kong Yun as the Minister accredited to Holland.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

ARSENAL IN HONAN.

GERMAN FIRM GETS CONTRACT.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, Sept. 7.

H.E. Yun Cheong, President of the Army Board, has signed a contract with a German merchant for the construction of an arsenal in Cheung-Tak prefecture in the province of Honan.

FLOOD AND FAMINE.

RICE RIOTS.

[SHANGHAI SERVICE.]

Peking, September 7.

The incessant rains in Sochow and Sung-chow have driven the poorer people to the point of starvation.

The wretched sufferers are looting the houses of the better class and robbing the rice shops. Many rich gentry of Sung Suk district have been robbed and their houses demolished. The loss they have sustained is estimated to exceed several hundred thousand taels. The Magistrate of Chin-man district, while endeavouring to maintain order, was severely wounded by the mob. By order of the Governor of Kiangsu, martial law has been proclaimed.

Peace has now been restored and the riots are dying for their lives.

SHEK-LUNG DIS- TURBANCES.

Quiet Restored.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, September 7. Early yesterday morning, the Brigadier General Wong Pui Chung in command of two hundred soldiers left for Shek-lung, the scene of the disturbance on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, in order to assist the local authorities in the maintenance of order. In the course of the afternoon, the Brigadier General despatched a telegram to the Viceroy stating that the place had already resumed its former state of tranquillity.

The Weather Forecast.



"WHAT DOES THIS UNREST MEAN?"

A Nation of Odd Jobbers.

A recent article on the strikes, under the above heading, recently appeared in the "Daily Mail," written by "an ordinary man." Dealing with the present state of affairs in England, the writer says:

To my mind, so far as in my poor, uneducated way I am able to project it to the survey point, it is the all-round weakening of authority in every form that is the feature of our present emergency. Upon the maintenance of constituted authority all order and all liberty rests. You cannot weaken any girder in the complex cantilever system of a bridge without weakening the whole structure. You cannot weaken any portion of the system of authority, social, political, or religious, without loosening the whole structure. When the constitutional prerogative of King is assailed by his Ministers, there is a general relaxation of the interrelated organisation, and the vanquish of the authority of his minister. When the House of Commons weakens the authority of the Second Chamber, it weakens also its own authority over the people whom it is its task to govern. When a Minister applies to high politics the low appeal of violent and angry vituperation, he sets in movement forces that express themselves in violent deeds about dock gates. The vengeful spirit introduced into the national politics sinks down and down, through the series of smaller interests, till it expresses itself in the curses and threats and violence of a mob at a factory gate.

I long for the time to come, and it must come, when the Liberal Party will have given up as impossible its futile endeavour to retain the votes of that unsatisfactory section of the lowest class that belongs and ought to belong to the Anarchists. The situation would be clearer then. I imagine that the good Liberal who is being badly hit these days, merchant, manufacturer, workman alike, is not enjoying the experience of having his party and his representatives in office stamped on by men who, because they are still regarded as possible Liberal voters, are unrestrained from acts and purposes that strike at the idea of Liberalism. The good trade unionist whose first principle is the maintenance of the food supply of the family, cannot be very happy, I fancy, as he finds himself being swept off his feet in a mad movement that is directed against the food supply of the country. Our present state of parties cannot last much longer. Liberalism will strike itself loose, and when the Anarchist forces are separated and consolidated it will be possible to deal with them. It will be possible then for a Liberal Government to reassert the latent authority of the State.

The conception comes to us with the force of a paradox now that our commercial organisation has reached a stage in which the class of workmen upon which we are most dependent is the unskilled labourer. The producing working man, the maker of things, the man who takes raw material and fashions it into property value, the carpenter, the engineer, the printer, the watchmaker, the mason, the cotton spinner, and weaver, the instructed and intelligent tradesman of every kind, the old trade unionist, in fact, has become a minor quantity in comparison with the casual day labourer. We are now a nation, in fact, composed mainly of odd jobs. The producer of goods has smaller influence and importance than the distributor. The casual labourer, who has no invested skill or knowledge, no permanent interest or local associations, no sense of yesterday and no plan for to-morrow, is the one man now without whose work the system of the country cannot continue. He is restless, and I do not know that it is surprising. For I do not know that it is entirely his fault that he is

not a skilled workman, with skilled, responsible, pleasurable work to give a satisfying interest to his life. Vaguely, I imagine, he feels a sense of injury, a sense of comparison between what he is and what he might have been, between the kind of work he does and the kind he ought to be doing and is capable of doing. I do not know that we can count his angry restlessness as being any more than the ignoble nature of his employment, his own fault. Everything in the end is traceable back to politics. We have degraded him as a man and we have appealed to his degradation with angry incitements to hatred and revolt. Ought we to be surprised that he is not behaving himself very well?

THE GENERAL'S BABY.

Adjutant's Serious Duty.

Army life in India has many strange phases. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has with inimitable skill vouchsafed us glimpses of that kaleidoscope existence, its comedies and tragedies, its joys and sorrows, its pains and penalties. We should like to have seen him deal with the following incident which, according to "Truth," is well authenticated. The wife of an officer of high rank was passing through Jhansi in the course of a railway journey. On the previous day the adjutant of a regiment on the station received a request from the General's A.D.C. to meet the lady at Jhansi railway station with two pints of milk. He was to be sure that the milk had been boiled and that it was kept warm. As it happened, the adjutant mentioned the matter to his colonel, who promptly wired that he was unable to spare any men to perform this important duty, pointing out that there was a refreshment room at Jhansi fully capable of providing for the needs of the general's baby. The colonel's temerity is understood to have caused a serious commotion in exalted circles. Luckily for him he was not in the command for which the milk was required. So there was no court-martial.

£10,000 FOR A RIFLE RANGE.

A Colonial's Magnificent Gift.

The War Office continues to have gifts showered upon it. An addition to the growing list was officially announced on August 14. The Secretary of State for War, Lord Haldane, has received an offer of £10,000 as a gift to the nation for the purchase of a rifle range near one of the thickly populated districts of England.

The donor wishes to remain anonymous. He signs his letter "An Englishman from Beyond the Seas," and emphasises the growing impulse throughout the Empire towards united action for defence and the importance of organising the spirit of patriotism on common lines to the best advantage.

In writing to accept the gift on behalf of His Majesty's Government, Lord Haldane has expressed their warm appreciation of the generosity and public spirit which has prompted the gift.

Other benefactions which have been conferred on the War Office during the last two years include: October, 1910.—The Lobanly airship, built for the "Morning Post" National Airship Fund. November, 1910.—The "Daily Mail" airship garage, erected on Wormwood Scrubs, London, W., at a cost of £8,000, presented for the reception of the Clement-Bayard II. airship. June, 1911.—Four Valkyrie monoplane, presented by Mr. H. Barber, with a view to encouraging aviation in the Navy and the Army.

July, 1911.—Mr. George Pinokard's gift of 460 acres of land, together with kennels, stables, and cottages, in Surrey, for the purpose of horse-breeding. In December, 1900, Sir Harold Harnsworth (then Mr. Harold Harnsworth), who early in that year had given £10,000 for recruiting purposes to the chairman of the Territorial Force Association, County of London, sent a further gift of £5,000 to the association for the same object.

FINANCES OF SIAM.

Prosperous Conditions.

The financial position of Siam to-day is very exhaustively and concisely analysed by Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, financial adviser, in his report on Siam's budget for the year 1910-1911. The report, which is addressed to H.R.H. Prince Chulababuri, Minister of Finance, makes evident that the State is in an eminently sound financial position and that the country generally is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the comparatively poor rice crop of the past season. It is remarked, however, on present, that the weather indications for the current year's crop are at present favourable and the expectation is that the harvest will be a good one.

At the very outset of the report Mr. Williamson notes changes necessitated by the fluctuations in the price of opium, the preparation and distribution of which were taken over by Government two years ago. He says:—In the estimates for 1910-1911 the revenue and expenditure were both shown gross, i.e., inclusive of the cost price of the raw drug, and this fact accounts for a considerable increase in the total figures on both sides of the account, as compared with the previous year. It was explained in the budget report for 1909-1910 that the preparation of the drug for sale, and the collection of the revenue, were now in Government hands, it seemed proper that the receipts and charges should be shown in full on opposite sides of the account. A similar course was followed in the estimates for 1910-1911, and the system would doubtless have been continued but for the very great increase which has taken place during the last year or so in the price of raw opium, as a consequence of the reduced quantities offered for sale by the Government of India, under the terms of their arrangement with the Chinese Government. Thus, while in January 1909 the average price of Bencoes opium at the Calcutta sales was only Rs. 1,767 per chest, the corresponding figure for May 1910 (1911) was Rs. 2,555, and in the interval it had risen as high as Rs. 3,537. In the above circumstances, it is obvious that the practice of including the cost price in the revenue and expenditure of the Opium Department would necessarily involve large fluctuations both in the estimates and in the final accounts—the variations, moreover, being due to causes over which the Government has no control. Further, as the general tendency appears to be for the price to rise, the effect would be to inflate the Government accounts by very considerable amounts—a fact which will be readily apparent when it is mentioned that the difference in price between January 1909 and May 1910 (1911) involves an addition of nearly £1.1 million. It has accordingly been decided that, for the future, the opium revenue will be shown net, i.e., after deducting the cost price of the drug, while, on the expenditure side, the figures will exhibit merely the expenses incurred by the Government in preparing the opium for consumption, in arranging for its distribution and sale, and in maintaining services for the purposes of control, inspection and detection of illicit dealing.

Revenue and Expenditure.

For the current year the total revenue is estimated at Rs. 82,320,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 82,235,580, showing a surplus of Rs. 84,401. These figures show an anticipated increase, on both sides, of about 1.3 million taels over the corresponding figures of the previous year.

The principal heads under which a growth of revenue has been budgeted for are, in round figures:—Lottery Farm, Rs. 324,000; Siam, Rs. 327,000; Mines, Rs. 327,000; and Corporation Taxes, Rs. 327,000.

Tos. 375,000—set off by a reduction of Tos. 223,000 under Land and Fishery Taxes. The increase on the Lottery Farm represents merely the enhanced bid made at the auction of the farm. The estimated increase on spirit is based upon the collections of the past year. The expected advance on opium is mainly due to a rise in the sale price of the prepared drug, which has been rendered necessary by the increased amounts expected to be paid for the raw opium during the year. In the case of mines, the advance is due partly to the rise in the price of tin, on which there is an ad valorem duty, and in part to the expectation of a larger output owing to the greater number of dredges now being employed by certain companies operating in the Province of Phuket.

On the estimate increases of expenditure the Ministry of War is credited with over a million taels of an increase for the army and the survey department. This is explained, however, by the fact that a new cartridge factory is being erected and that the survey department, for administrative reasons, has been transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to that of War. A reduction of over £1.1 million is therefore shown on the expenditure of the former ministry. There is also noted an increase of Rs. 1.1-2 millions on the privy purse and civil list of His Majesty, representing the sum graciously surrendered by His Majesty out of the amount drawn by the late sovereign. A sum of Rs. 500,000 has been allotted for His Majesty's Coronation expenses.

Special expenditures from the treasury reserve are calculated to take up Rs. 1,854,231, and extraordinary expenditures from loans Rs. 9,820,838. The former sum is to be utilised in the construction of branch railway lines connecting the towns of Nakhon Sri Thammarat and Songkhla (Singora) on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula and Trang, on the west coast, with the main Peninsula line which is simultaneously under construction. The money acquired from loans is to be expended on reproductive works, in accordance with the settled policy of the Government, such as the Northern and Southern Railways and the Bangkok waterworks.

The report also deals with the question of currency and the trade of the country, and there are tabulated statements of the revenue and expenditure attached.

INFANT PRODIGES.

Macaulay must not be omitted when there is talk of infant prodigies. From the age of 3 he read incessantly, and by the time he was 7 he had begun a compendium of universal history. At 8 he wrote a treatise designed to convert the natives of Malabar to Christianity, while one visit at an early age to Strawberry Hill was enough to enable him to carry the catalogue of the Orford collections in his memory ever afterwards. At a later date Macaulay expressed the opinion that he could reproduce "Paradise Lost" and "The Pilgrim's Progress" if every existing copy were destroyed.

Perhaps the most marvellous infant prodigy on record was Christian Heinicke, born at Lubbeck, February 9, 1721. At the age of ten months he could speak and repeat every word which was said to him, when 12 months old he knew by heart the principal events narrated in the Pentateuch, in his second year he knew most of the Bible by heart, and before he was three he learned to speak Latin and French. In his fourth year he employed himself in the study of religion and the history of the Church, and his fame as a scholar spread so that the King of Denmark sent for him, and was amazed at his learning. But before he was five years of age he fell sick and died, and saved the world a horrible nuisance.

This season's east coast herring fishing is the best on record, 500 English boats having earned £225,000. Most of the fish caught is cured for the Russian and German markets.

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TO LET.—TWO ROOMS suitable for Office in St. George's Building, 3rd Floor. For particulars please apply to P. Blackhead and Co. [131]

Notices

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred our AGENCY in Hongkong and Canton to MESSRS. DODWELL & CO., LTD., who are hereby authorised to act as AGENTS all documents relating to the business of the Company. The office will continue to be for the time being in Alexander Building, THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1911. [130]

NOTICE.

HAVING this day been appointed AGENTS for the CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD., in Hongkong and Canton we request that all communications relating to their business be addressed to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD. Alexander Building, Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1911. [142]

E. C. WILKS, M.I.M.E., F.A.M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuation and Assessment for the purchase or sale of Steamships or Launches. ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

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DAVID SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1087]

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

The law is clearly stated. The Faults of the Hongkong system are pointed out.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturday next completion of the series.

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Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1910. [134]

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NORTH BOUND.									
1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Changhai (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Time	Station	Time	Station	Time
\$40	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Y14.95	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.
Y11.50	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.
Y14.95	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
Y40.00	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.

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IT TEMPTS THE PALATE! ICE CREAM SODA Our New Drink DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1910.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1911.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Moroccan question would appear to be rapidly approaching a definite and happy conclusion, despite the fact that unofficial bodies in both France and Germany are, to a certain extent, keeping up a war scare among the two peoples. The earliest telegram, that we received yesterday, showed that the German Navy League has abandoned the cautious reserve that it has maintained throughout the conversations between the two Powers, and at the eleventh hour would seem to have somewhat complicated matters by rushing out a vigorous pamphlet appealing for a further strengthening of the Navy. It has, however, to be remembered always that such ebullitions, like colossal naval and military reviews, are after all the cards with which diplomatists play their dangerous game. On the other hand France requires a hurried settlement on account of the number of men, who, in accordance with the two years' service system, leave the army on September 20, and if a settlement is not arrived at by the 15th, it is possible that they will be kept under arms until a settlement is reached. Add to these facts the statement that war risks have been increased by reason of brisk business, and the only inference possible would appear to be that there are still rocks on which the negotiations may split. However regrettable a protraction of the parleys might be, there is the faint consolation that this very deliberation may lead to a more definite settlement than did the conference of Algiers. We know that two very capable statesmen are thrashing the matter out, and no one can doubt that their aims are all for peace. The last proposals of Mr. Cambon, on behalf of his Government, seem to be of a satisfactory nature for, if Renter is correct, the only matter to be settled is the question of guaranteeing economic equality for German traders in Morocco. This is a perfectly legitimate demand, and one which should easily be met.

Though there was a feeling at the time, that Mr. Lloyd George's declaration at the Guildhall was not calculated to improve matters, it is quite possible that his speech has done much to bring about the more favourable state of affairs that seems to prevail at present. Undoubtedly, at the moment it seemed to partake of the character of an ominous threat, but seen in the light of our later knowledge, what was really accomplished was to give a clear indication as to the nature of a settlement which would be acceptable to Great Britain. It really cleared the ground and removed the possibility of France and Germany coming to an agreement which would be prejudicial to British interests and consequently another cause for alarms and excursions. There could be no doubt, after the Guildhall speech in regard to the exact position taken up by England. Though it did not say so, the declaration meant that the integrity of the Moroccan state, so far as it really exists, should be maintained. As far back as August 5, M. Cambon and Herr Kiderlen-Wachter had arrived at a supposition on matters of principle. There was a rupture in the negotiations, but that has been bridged, and all that remains to be done is the elaboration of a detailed agreement, which necessarily will take time. A European war as a means of settlement would have been as wicked as futile, and we cannot conceive that it was deliberately contemplated by responsible statesmen. The next war, when it comes, should not be upon some issue which is secretly understood outside the Chamber of Deputies. War can only be justified as the final protest against aggression or when it is in defence of national honour. That the statesmen of the two great countries primarily concerned in the Moroccan dispute will be able to let the shafts of reasonable compromise penetrate the war cloud is fervently to be hoped, and we trust that affairs will shortly so develop that such a happy outcome may be anticipated with confidence.

DAY BY DAY.

An epigram is made up of wit and wisdom flavoured with surprise.

A Chinese steamer bound for Kirin has been attacked by some thirty mounted bandits, who boarded the steamer and seized 30,000 taels in cash and other articles belonging to the passengers.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—
Canton (2); Burnett, Divoto, Hasell, Hongkong, Hongkong, Kunglienchow, Kunglienchow, Linon.

The King of Siam has conferred the third class of the Order of the White Elephant of Siam on Colonel C. V. Hume, formerly military governor of the Crown Prince of Siam, and the decoration has been handed to him by H. R. H. the Prince of Pitsanulok. Colonel Hume, it will be remembered, was the British Military Attaché at Tokyo at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

Two month's hard labour was given a man this morning at the Magistracy, for storing the police in Bonham Street.

Professional Woes.

An actress of the Chung Hing Theatre, has complained to the police that a box containing her clothing has been lost in transit to the Colony.

Obstruction.

Three shopkeepers were charged to-day, at the Magistracy, with causing obstructions in Des Vaux Road Central. Two were fined \$5 and the other \$3.

Trans-Pacific Rates.

The "Tokyo Asahi" reports that the Steamship Companies Union in Yokohama, including the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and others, are holding negotiations to lower the rate of freight on wheat, flour and other goods on the return voyages from the Pacific Coast. The paper adds that on outgoing steamers from Japan these steamer companies are carrying a full cargo, but not so on return voyages.

Running Amok.

News has reached Labuan that Inchi, Mohidin, Malay Magistrate at Patong Brunei, and his clerk Haji Mohamed have been killed and a policeman wounded by a Tutoing native, who ran amok. It is presumed, in the magistrate's office. Full details are not to hand, but from what can be gathered Inchi Mohidin must have been seated at his desk when the culprit chopped his head clean off. The man is still at large.

Japanese Wireless Stations.

In addition to wireless stations at Ochiishi, Choshi, Ose-misaki, Shio-misaki and Kadojima, the Japanese Communications Department will next year install apparatus at twenty points near the coast of Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Aomori, Hiroshima, Otsu, Sapporo, Hakodate and Aomori. Furthermore, apparatus will also be installed in the principal post-offices in the country, the installation expense at each office being estimated at ¥2,000.

For Months and Months.

A Chinese youth and another defendant named Tetz were sued in the Summary Court this morning for \$140 odd and \$80 respectively, money due on promissory notes. In the case of the first defendant, an order was made for monthly instalments of \$8, while in the case of the second, who is paying \$5 a month on another judgment, an order was made for monthly instalments of \$3, first instalment to be due on October 1.

Japanese Peasages.

On August 24 Baron Hirata, Home Minister; Baron Otsu, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce; Baron Chinda, Ambassador to Germany; and Baron Uchida, Ambassador to the United States, were raised to the rank of Viscount. Mr. Kato, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mr. Ishii, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, were created Barons. These honours are in recognition of services rendered by these officials in connection with the "incorporation" of Korea or the revision of the Treaty.

The novelist and Socialist, Mr. Upton Sinclair, is about to take proceedings for divorce, the respondent being a poet resident in the state of Kansas.

A report is current that the President of Nicaragua has resigned and has been succeeded by General Mena, Minister of War.

Mr. O'Brien, the retiring U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo, who is shortly leaving Japan to take up his new post at Rome, was received in farewell audience by his Majesty the Emperor on Friday last, the 25th ult.

The death occurred on Aug. 26 of Mr. J. Maria dos Santos, a native of Portugal, at his residence 276 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Mr. dos Santos succumbed to cancer of the stomach, from which he had been suffering for years. Deceased was one of the early foreign printers to go to Japan, and was at one time associated with the "Japan Advertiser," when Mr. McKeljohn was proprietor. Later he was connected with other foreign papers. He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom is engaged in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A Hankow despatch states that Viceroy Sui is enforcing the Press Law to the letter, and has ordered the existing newspaper offices in Hankow to make cash deposits with the authorities as provided by the law. Several papers, owned by people with small capital have discontinued publication.

Canton Tartar-General.

H. E. Tung Shan, the newly appointed Tartar-General of Canton, will depart for the South on Saturday, the 9th inst. The Canton authorities have despatched several officials up North to accompany the Tartar-General to Canton.

Struck-Out Actions.

The pressure of work at the Summary Court this morning was somewhat relieved by several actions being settled out of Court and others being withdrawn.

Claim Against King Edward Hotel.

G. W. McEwen sued Durabice and Company, proprietors of the King Edward Hotel, in the Summary Court this morning for the sum of \$328 for damages in respect of luggage. The case was adjourned.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

The case of Khair Singh, an Indian watchman, against Nand Singh, another of his class, for \$50, damages due for money lent, was again mentioned before the Puisse Judge in the Summary Court this morning. The case was again adjourned.

For Sweet-Friendship's Sake.

Apparently it is more serious to be a member of the Triad Society than to commit a larceny. This morning a Chinese was charged at the magistracy with the larceny of some clothing, and with belonging to an unlawful society—the Triad Society. The man was seen by a detective coming out of a house with a bundle of clothing under his arm. He was asked to explain how he came into possession of the goods, and in reply said they belonged to a friend. Later a book relating to the mysteries of the Triad Society was found on him. This also was the property of the convenient friend who sadly enough cannot be found. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour for larceny and three months for belonging to the Triad Society.

Veteran Missionary's Death.

A veteran missionary, the Rev. Daniel McGilvary, D.D., recently died at Chienchiang at the advanced age of 83. He was joint founder of the Laos Mission with the late Dr. Jonathan Wilson, and these two venerable men, known throughout the Laos states, justly rank with other pioneer missionaries, with men like Paton, Moffett, and Chalmers, differing from them only in that their life work is unknown to the world at large. Fifty-three years of his strenuous life, Dr. McGilvary spent in Siam, and forty-four of those were passed amongst the Northern Laos. He was a native of North Carolina, and during his fifty years on here he paid only four visits to America. He had travelled through Northern Siam more than any other white man.

All communications for the Church of England Chaplain between 14th September and 29th October, 1911, should be addressed to the Revd. A. B. Thornhill, Chaplain's Room, Scandal Point.

The extraordinary session of the American Congress was closed on August 22. The Bills submitted to the session numbered 17,105, of which 3,287 were dealt with by the Senate and 13,908 by the Lower House.

Chamber of Commerce.

We have received the report of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce for the year ended March 20, 1911. With this is incorporated the history of the Chamber edited by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt. A more extended notice of the publication will appear later.

Swimming in Shanghai.

The annual gala of the Shanghai International Swimming Club was held on Saturday afternoon last, and proved to be every way a success. In the 100 yards Shanghai Championship, for the Cup presented by the Hongkong Swimming Team, there were four entries on the list but only Messrs. D. E. M. Drummond and E. Berthel took the water, the former finishing a good winner. The time was 67.25 seconds.

Garrison Orders.

During the absence on leave of Revd. W. H. Foster-Pegg, Chaplain to the Forces, from 14th September to 29th October, 1911, the duties of Officiating Clergyman to the Church of England troops in Garrison will be performed by the Revd. A. B. Thornhill. His address is:—Peak Hotel.

From to-day, and until further orders, a guard of 1 N.C.O. and 3 men, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., will mount at the Detention Barrack at 8.30 p.m., and dismount at 10.15.

The Commander of the Guard will take his orders from the Superintendent, Detention Barrack.

A Choice of Pests.

The starling has suddenly come into prominence, says the Sydney correspondent of the "N.C.O. Daily News." Several flockowners have stated that where these birds are plentiful, they have had no trouble with the blowfly pest, which elsewhere has proved terribly destructive, especially to ewes and pigs. Fruitgrowers, on the other hand, declare that the starling is one of their inveterate enemies. It swoops down in great flocks on the orchards, and the birds peck and pierce the ripe fruit and spoil it. It seems reasonable to believe that birds are very effective in keeping down insect pests, and the general feeling is that, if it is to be a question between the sheep-owner and the fruit-grower, the former must have the preference.

Secret History.

According to a Lisbon dispatch of August 19 a sensation has been caused by the announcement of the discovery of a small coffer containing secret correspondence between the deposed Royal Family of Portugal and the British and German Governments. King Manuel, foreseeing the revolution asked for foreign intervention, offering in compensation Portuguese territory in Africa. Great Britain and Germany refused to interfere. The correspondence will be read before the National Assembly.

Standard Oil Company.

In accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, State a New York telegram to the "Manila Times," the Standard Oil Company has been dissolved and its affairs wound up. The stock of the main company has been apporportioned to the several subsidiary companies, and the latter have taken over the property and business.

Attorneys for the company announce that the requirements of the decision have been met in every detail and invite the scrutiny of law officers of the government.

A number of changes in personnel have been made but it is contended that control of the immense business and the trade remains in the hands of the Rockefeller group, giving the dissolution more form than substance.

Unclaimed Telegrams.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—
Avary Miss Sadie, Manila; Construction T., Shanghai; Framjee, Bombay; Hupson, Nampahong St., Cholon; Iche, 9 Elgin St., Macao; King, Wing, Wing, Lye-chie Shung-tung; 18 Queen's Road, Manila; Mui, Rickmers-Captain, Hamburg; Parker, Hongkong Hotel, Poochow; Port, Carl, Hongkong Hotel, Manila; Piere, Miss Mildred, Manila; Reined (rt Consul Messageries Amand, Behic, Saigon; Rosenthal, Fred, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai; Sengsunchan, Nandinh; Tukfoong, Samarang; Thyeyek, Singapore; Yehor-kee, Singapore; Yusankwang, Cholon; Yuenchong, Manila.

Soy Factory in Flames.

Yesterday evening a fire broke out in a soy factory situated at the junction of Blocher Street and Queen's Road, Kennedy Town. The outbreak appears to have started near the place where the soy was boiled, and speedily involved two ramshackle buildings. The alarm was given about 9.45 p.m., but before the fire brigade arrived the owners of the buildings had pulled the roofs off the two houses to prevent a spread of the conflagration. A large quantity of soy which was fermenting also caught and was spoiled. The full extent of the damage is estimated to be somewhat about \$1,000.

The Bank Line, Ltd., have today received advice from their Seattle agents that the silk ex their new steamer "Lacerte" which was delivered on rail at Seattle on August 2nd at 7.15 p.m. was landed at New York at 6 a.m. on August 7th, the total time in transit from coast to coast being 103 hours and 45 minutes. The time taken includes 3 1/2 hours dead time at Chicago waiting for the connecting train, and is the best time that has ever been made on a single carload shipment of silk between the Pacific Coast and New York. This shipment of silk was forwarded by the Chicago Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railroad, and was delivered at the consignee's warehouse 3 hours after its arrival in New York.

A Flasco.

Ngo Tsz Suu was again indicted on charges of criminal bankruptcy offences before the Chief Justice and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions to-day. In the afternoon, his Lordship concluded his summing-up and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of twenty minutes, they returned with a jury verdict of four to three and were asked to retire again. On their re-appearance, the foreman announced a similar finding.

The Attorney-General—The jury should be discharged.

That's the best thing.

His Lordship (to the foreman)—Is there no hope at all?

The foreman—No.

His Lordship—You can stay till midnight, if you like.

The foreman—We have had a lot of discussion.

His Lordship—You have thrashed out the question thoroughly?

The foreman—Yes.

The jury was then discharged, and prisoner committed to gaol pending a fresh trial.

AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.

Before the Puisse Judge, Mr. Justice Gumpertz, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, the action was mentioned in which Sunz Hang Sang is suing William Shewan to recover the sum of \$522.86 for goods supplied. Mr. C. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship—Is there any further appearance on the other side?

Mr. Wilson—I'm not sure.

Defendant's name was formally called out, but there was no response.

His Lordship—I think there is some misunderstanding. Defendant is not here. Has he been served?

Mr. Wilson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—I think you had better serve him a second time.

Mr. Wilson—Very well, my Lord.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

ACT OF RESTITUTION.

"INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.

Tokyo, Sept. 4.

The Japanese volunteer ship "Amegata" (formerly the "Amegata") is a prize of war, dating from the Russo-Japanese War, and was formally transferred to Russia at Vladivostok on 1st July.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

SUPPRESSION OF SMUGGLING.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, September 6.

The Ministry of Finance has informed the Canton Viceroy that, regarding the nullification of the opium treaty with the British Minister at Peking, uncertified opium imported from India is prohibited to enter China and similar restrictions will be placed on Persian and Turkish opium from January 1, 1912. However, at the auctions held in Calcutta, the prices of the certified and uncertified opium have a wide difference. This together with the increase of import duty on certified opium, is a temptation to dishonest and treacherous merchants to reap a harvest by smuggling uncertified opium into China.

The Ministry asked the Viceroy to instruct the Customs authorities to keep a sharp look out for those who carry on this illicit traffic. As there are many places along the coast or up the river not provided with Customs stations, the smugglers might take advantage of this fact and smuggle opium into the interior. For this reason, the civil and military authorities throughout the Province should regard it as their duty to take preventive measures against the carrying on of this illegal traffic, and offer handsome rewards for any information that might lead to the arrest of the smugglers. The Viceroy has accordingly issued the necessary instructions to the authorities throughout the Province.

EMISSARY OF PEACE.

Prof Jordan in Japan.

Dr. D. S. Jordan, President of Stanford University, arrived at Yokohama by the T. K. K. steamer Chiyu Maru on August 26. As soon as the steamer arrived outside the breakwater, at about nine o'clock, two hours later than expected, a number of Japanese journalists proceeded on board.

Dr. Jordan, in an interview with these Press representatives, earnestly advocated the maintenance of peace, and attributed the maintenance of peace to the prevalence of peace and the self-interest of promotion of shipbuilders and manufacturers of arms and ammunition. He also strongly objected to war from an anthropological point of view.

A large number of Japanese and foreigners welcomed the Doctor upon the steamer's arrival inside the harbour. Among them were members of the U.S. Embassy and Consulate-General, representatives of the American Peace Society of Japan, headed by the President, Mr. D. H. Blake, and the Peace Society of Japan, and several Japanese graduates of Stanford University.

The Bean Trade.

According to a Newchwang telegram of August 24 owing to the prevalence of unfavourable weather, pessimistic views were entertained as to the crop of beans, which has suffered considerable damage by the recent floods.

A Hure Fortune.

The New York "Family Lawyer" says that the late Mr. J. W. Gates left thirty million dollars. The bulk goes to his wife and son, and a million is to be distributed among servants and employees. The will forbids the sale of any stock for ten years.

THE LAI CHI CHIN CLAIM.

Questions Put to Jury.

After we went to press yesterday the proceedings instituted by Lai Chi Chin against Tang Wong Shi for the recovery of \$70,000 for damages for alleged wrongful arrest and false imprisonment on the 26th February, 1909, were continued.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hinde, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, was for the defendant.

The action came on before the Paines Judge and the following special jury:—Messrs. J. W. Bolles (foreman), C. C. H. Schroter, H. W. Bird, F. Graham, H. P. White, A. Denison and A. Bryer.

Counsel having addressed the jury and his Lordship having summed up, the following questions were put to the jury, the answers to which are attached:—

Did the defendant directly authorise the proceedings for the arrest?—No.

Were the proceedings taken by her agent within the scope of the agent's authority and in the defendant's ostensible interest?—Yes.

If she did not directly authorise it and it was not done within the scope of the agent's authority but in her interest did she ratify it?—No.

Did she directly or indirectly make all reasonable and proper investigation?—No.

Did she believe her agent, viz. (the case laid before the Chief Justice)?—No.

Was there malice?—No.

Damages?—\$8,000.

Mr. Potter claimed judgment for the defendant.

Mr. Pollock opposed the application and asked that judgment be entered for his client.

Mr. Potter.—The jury have found that there was no malice.

His Lordship (Mr. Pollock).—If there is no malice how can you possibly get judgment?

Mr. Pollock.—I have not argued the question of trespass yet.

Mr. Potter.—The jury have answered the two most material questions in our favour. They have found that the agent did honestly believe what he was swearing, and they have found that there was no malice. It is not fair that they should try to prolong the case, but certain points have not yet been argued.

His Lordship reserved judgment remarking that he wished to confer with the learned Chief Justice on a point of practice.

THE RESULT OF A RAID.

Alleged Opium Boiler in Court.

Acting on a warrant, the excise officials paid a visit to 106 Gough Hill Road, last night. In the course of a search which they carried out they came across six boxes of prepared opium, four maces of opium dross, and twenty tins of compound opium. In addition to this find of drug they found all the necessary implements used for boiling opium.

There was one man on the premises, and when he saw the police he endeavoured to escape by jumping through a glazed window.

Fortunately for him Excise Officer 92 seized him by the arm and held on. Otherwise he would have fallen a distance of thirty feet and probably have been killed. As it was, he sustained severe injuries to his arm.

This morning he appeared, on a charge of boiling opium, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the magistracy, and was remanded till Monday.

Flood Sufferers.

The Tung Chai Charitable Institution of Swatow has sent an urgent telegram to Canton regarding the serious flood in Chiu Chow. According to the telegram, thousands of people are rendered homeless, and are in urgent need of relief. The Canton public is invited to open their purses to save the sufferers.

OUR LETTER BOX.

The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."

HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Telegraph,—I have read with unusual interest the account of a public meeting in Hongkong. I mean the very last one, that of the subscribers to the Coronation fund.

It is satisfactory that as it turned out, the question before the meeting was settled by a majority of the subscribers present. As I believe you expressed a hope that it would be.

I think it far more satisfactory that a majority should decide. I do not quite gather, however, from the report that I have seen whether it was a matter of one man one vote or of the plural voting, suggested at the beginning of the meeting. If the latter I am sorry to hear it. A subscriber who only subscribes one dollar in an affair of this kind has as great a right to decide as to the disposal of his money as the capitalist, "blasted" or otherwise, who subscribes a thousand. I cannot for the life of me understand why the practice of limited liability companies should apply in a case like this. If it be pleaded that being a question of money, plural voting was rightly allowed, I can only humbly suggest as an answer that by that principle there should be plural voting in Parliament over every budget, for surely the latter affects everybody's pockets, and a man who pays £200 or more income tax ought, accordingly, to have far more say with regard to the disposition of the money than a man who pays £5. Please observe that I am not upholding this principle; I only maintain that if you have plural voting at meetings of subscribers for public and patriotic, or charitable purposes, you cannot logically remain an adherent of that valuable squeezer of the purses of the laity, Mr. Lloyd George. You will all of you have to become high Tories at once, and staunch upholders of feudal privilege. It would be a grand thing for the Empire or should I say the Tory-Imperialist Party, to find the whole Colony of Hongkong in such touching accord with its most cherished opinions.

As for the result of the vote I have not yet seen your opinion of it, but I think it was excellent, and that Mr. Bowley made a most statesmanlike proposal in a statesmanlike way, and we accord him the praise he so justly merits.

Ever yours, dear Telegraph, The Triangle.

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MARINE COURT.

Stiff Fine for Making Fast.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Li Tai Man, and Choi Ping U, boatmen, were charged with making fast to the str. Onseman while she was under way in Victoria Harbour yesterday.

E. Bond, J.S. 62, said he saw the two defendants craft make fast to the German Mail, when she was quite 200 yards from the wharf.

The defendants said they were hired by boarding house runners to put them aboard the vessel. They did not know they were doing wrong by so doing. The masters, who owned the boats were not on board at the time.

As there appeared to be a doubt as to whether the defendants knew the seriousness of their offence, the magistrate instead of sending them direct to prison, fined them \$25 or one month's hard labour in the alternative.

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

Why Katsura Resigned.

The "Osaka Mainichi" publishes the following summary of a statement said to have been made by Prince Katsura in regard to his resignation:—

"It was in July, 1908, that I formed my Cabinet, and over three full years have since elapsed. During that period I have been able to administer the affairs of State without committing any serious blunder with the help of the harmonious co-operation of the Cabinet and Government officials on the one hand, and the support of the two Houses of the Diet and the Japanese people in general on the other. I owe much to them, and I have done all in my power to respond to the trust reposed in me by His Majesty. The political programme I adopted on entering office has for the most part been carried out. For instance, the financial readjustment, the incorporation of Korea, the revision of the Treaties, and other matters have been accomplished. My strength, however, both physically and mentally, has been affected, and should I remain in office much longer, I am afraid my health would again give way. However, what is important in politics is to renew things, develop the situation, and encourage public feeling. In view of the surrounding circumstances, I have been convinced that it is high time for me to retire and recommend a junior wise man (koken) to take over the reins of government. It is for these reasons that I have applied to the Throne asking that I might be released from office. I believe Marquis Saionji is the man best suited to the head position of the Government, and so I recommended to the Throne that Marquis Saionji be commended to form a new Cabinet.

"In my sixteenth year I entered public life and took part in the battle of Shimoda (when the port was bombarded by the foreign squadrons). Since then I have continually worked for my country for nearly 50 years. During the last ten years I have been placed at the head of the Government twice, and owe an immense debt to His Majesty for that honour. My aspiration to work for my country is equally active whether I am in or out of office; my position makes no difference to my ambition to serve the State. The report that I am to be appointed to an important military office or made head of the Privy Council is entirely without foundation. It is my aim to repay what I owe to the Throne as a veteran statesman, and pave the way for the progress of junior wise men. I am determined to devote all my life to the affairs of State, and this determination will not change in consequence of the change in my position in political life."

Press Law in Korea.

A Seoul despatch to the "Asahi" states that on the 18th instant the "Keijo Shimpoo" published a paragraph of about ten lines expressing the opinion that the methods of the gendarmes in watching foreigners was stupid, and calculated to be offensive, which would be disadvantageous to Japan. For making this unsolicited and unapproved suggestion, the paper has been suspended.

CROWN COLONIES.

The Voice of the People.

The question of the Government of British Crown Colonies is of perennial interest and consequently the following article from the "Straits Times" is worth studying:—

Crown Colonies are ruled, as to matters of general policy, without much regard to the will of the people. They have Legislative Councils like our own, but an official majority is ready to vote as the Governor directs, and the Governor is liable to be instructed from London with reference to any matter that may remotely concern imperial policy. We make no protest against the system, which, all things considered, is undoubtedly the best that could be devised. Wherever there is a considerable population of British subjects, however, an endeavour is made to give them the privilege, common to British citizens everywhere, of managing their own local affairs. They do not invariably use that privilege wisely, but we cannot recall a case where it has been taken from them, because self-government contains, within reasonable limits, the right to mis-govern. Singapore was raised many years ago to the dignity of a self-government. It is now, probably, two or three times the number of European residents that it had when the concession was made, and there are thousands more Chinese and others who speak English and are familiar with Western thought and methods. It is true, undoubtedly, that the system has been suffering in collapse, and that there was need to do something to bring up the tone of Municipal life. Our own interpretation of the position is that a very small number of men, all of whom had businesses of their own to look after, were saddled with an excess of routine Municipal work and were made responsible for initiating policy and supervising the efficiency of departments to a far greater extent than was reasonable. Yet the work moved along fairly well until the presidency fell into the hands of a man who had many excellent qualities but would scarcely deny that he hated his job, and felt his own rotundity in the square hole. After a few years of that, the conditions became intolerable, and a change was obviously necessary. There were two lines along which a reform, scheme might have proceeded. Firstly, the number of councillors might have been increased so that subdivision would bring the work falling to each within the limits which any man willing to serve the public might agree to undertake; secondly, there was the conversion of the Municipality into a Government department with an advisory council to which specific powers and duties might be assigned. Neither plan has been adopted. Some people who have not had an opportunity of studying the matter closely are under the impression that the Bill now before the Legislative Council does make the Municipality into a Government department. That, however, is most certainly not the case. The effect of the Bill is to substitute the President for the Municipal Commissioners and he will be no more a Government department than the Commissioners are a Government department at this moment. Clause 2 of section 6 puts the whole thing in a nutshell: "Where in any ordinance, not heretofore repealed powers and authorities are conferred or liabilities are imposed on the Municipal Commissioners the same shall be deemed to have been conferred or imposed on the President." The President may be a slacker, there will be no one to expose his slackness. He may be a socialist dreamer; there will be no one to shake him down to reason. It is far too dangerous an experiment to be tried in a town which has a population of 300,000 souls, and in which enormous sums of money have been invested. We hope the people will realise that now is the time to let the Government know that they would rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of.

In the highest type of Indian Municipality the Government nominates one-third of the commissioners, the ratepayers elect the

rest, and the commissioners elect their own chairman. In the second grade the Government nominates the chairman and one-third of the commissioners and the ratepayers elect the rest. In the third or lowest grade the Government nominates all the commissioners and the chairman. In Singapore, the Government has power to nominate half the commissioners, the ratepayers electing the other half by wards, but if the total number is odd, the advantage is to be with the elected members. The chairman, known as president, is nominated by the Government. It will be seen from the above that the present system in Singapore is considerably below the Indian second grade, while the scheme suggested would place us lower even than the third grade—a class to which only the most backward places are relegated. For it must be borne in mind that the nominated third grade Indian Council has practically the same powers as an elected council. It is made as representative of the ratepayers as the conditions permit, and it has full powers over finance. Therefore, it is in no sense comparable with the "Advisory Board," proposed in our Municipal Bill, which need not meet more than once a year, and which will have no powers when it does meet. The whole point of the present situation is that the town is to be treated as if it were incapable of self-government. It is preposterous to suggest that it is less capable of such government than it was forty or fifty years ago, but the work has enormously increased and the membership of the Council has remained unchanged. An English town with a population of 300,000 would have, with Aldermen, about 30 to 40 men on the Municipal Council, and they would be split into five or six committees, each dealing direct with the head of the department under its care. In some of the towns meetings are held in the evening so as to enable active business men to do their public work outside the ordinary business hours. That is not a system we could recommend for Singapore, but it indicates the anxiety there is in the West to preserve the representative system from injury by consulting the convenience of voluntary workers to the utmost possible extent. What we ought to do here is to preserve the rights of representation and to define the duties of the Executive so that the paid staff may be able to save the time of voluntary representatives by dealing with all the routine, the preparations of reports, and recommendations, and the like. As we have said once before we do not believe that the Government is enamoured of a scheme which may provoke bitter adverse criticism at home. It has done its duty in laying the recommendations of the Commission before the Legislative Council, and it remains for the people to do their duty by showing quite clearly that they desire to see the dangerous and retrograde proposals withdrawn.

CHINA'S OVERSEA TRADE.

A Government Project.

In an article under the caption "Extending China's Oversea Trade," the "Peking Daily News" says:—It is hoped that our Government will do something towards this shipping trade. Rumours are, however, hopeful, it being reported that the Board of Communications contemplates the purchase of 30 modern steamers. The plan is said to be to extend the capital of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to the amount of 20,000,000 taels, of which the Board of Communications will furnish half, and private capitalists the other half. Of the 30 vessels, 10 are to be placed upon foreign routes, and 20 upon routes between Chinese ports. The foreign services contemplated are to Singapore, Java, Bombay, Yokohama, Australia, and San Francisco. The cooie-immigrant traffic with some of these ports at present is entirely in foreign hands. It is also proposed to establish a new shipyard at Shanghai, under Government auspices, with an initial capital of 5,000,000 taels, or about 3,200,000 dollars gold.

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

One penny a pint!

To-day's Advertisements.

DHUNJEEHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE DECEASED.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Sale by Private Treaty.

THE Executors of the will of the above deceased invite offers for the purchase by private treaty as a going concern of the Hotel business carried on by the above deceased under the style of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL together with the benefit of the lease of portions of Royal Buildings dated the 21st day of October 1905 for a term of 11 years from the 1st day of September 1905 and for the further term of 7 years from the expiration of the said term of 14 years at the monthly rent of \$1,716.67 and taxes which latter amount to \$223.16 per month and also with the benefit of the lease of portions of Prince Buildings dated the 12th day of August 1909 for the term of 9 years from the 1st day of October 1909 at the monthly rent of \$1,750.00 and taxes which latter amount to \$227.50 per month.

Certain portion of Prince Buildings are underlet at monthly rents amounting to \$1,660.50 inclusive of taxes.

Offers for the above should reach the undersigned from whom any further particulars may be obtained not later than the 21st day of September 1911.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER
Princes Buildings, 100, Queen's Road, Victoria Hongkong.

Solicitors for the executors of Dhunjeehooy Dorabjee Nowrojee deceased.
Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1911. 1305

A LING & CO.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.
9, Queen's Road. 1868

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.
VETERINARIAN & FARRIER (Qualified).

Business Address—
AH TOO STABLES,
No. 7, Russell Street, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 272,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. 1059

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QUO VADIS AND TURKISH LEAF CIGARETTES

We have one lot of these cigarettes, which we are clearing from our stock

A Special Discount for a Quantity purchased.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,
12, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

QUO VADIS AND TURKISH LEAF CIGARETTES

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Wine Merchants,
12, Queen's Road,
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P. PULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. 148

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GNEISENAU,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded no unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of September, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of September, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of September, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo—Ex n.s. "Sankomund" from Africa via Aden.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1911. 17

LOG BOOK.

Another Shipping Deal.

An important development in connection with the steamship trade with South and East Africa is authoritatively announced by the "Shipping Gazette." This is the acquisition by Messrs. J. and T. Harrison, the well-known Liverpool steamship owners, who are already in the Cape trade, of a controlling interest in the Aberdeen Direct Line from London to Natal, owned by Messrs. J. T. Rennie, Son, and Co. Messrs. Harrison will, it is intimated, in future be the managing owners of the Aberdeen Direct Line, as well as of their own fleet, which consists altogether of upwards of forty steamers, totaling considerably over 200,000 tons. Although the business of Messrs. Rennie, Son, and Co. will go on as usual, with no change so far as either the public or their office staff are concerned, the new alliance points to a new departure of some significance, more especially in view of the existing uncertainty in the South African shipping trade.

Although the Harrison Line, as it is familiarly called, was established as far back as 1830, its importance for many years elsewhere than in the Cape trade. As a matter of fact, it was admitted to the Cape Conference only some nine years ago with outward sailings restricted to Liverpool and Glasgow. On the other hand, Messrs. Rennie, Son, and Co. entered into the trade between London and Natal as long ago as 1850. They subsequently introduced the first steamers on the South African coast, carrying the mails from Cape Town to Durban. In 1892 the service to Natal was extended to East African ports, and for a long time past regular sailings as far north as Beira have been maintained, with calls at Delagoa Bay and other important ports.

It would seem to follow that an amalgamation of interests so closely identified with the Cape, Natal, and East African trades will be fraught with increasing activity, and with at least an eye to the consequences which may flow from the expressed intention of the South African Government to place the shipping trade of the sub-continent upon broader and more popular conditions.

The present "deal" differs from others recently announced in that it means the control of a fleet of London ships from the Mersey. To some extent, it helps to redress the grievances of Liverpool that London is encroaching upon its shipping territory. As an indication of the character and enterprise of the Aberdeen Direct Line it may be stated that the vessels were the first steamers trading to South Africa to be equipped for wireless telegraphy. The fleet is noted as follows in the last edition of Lloyd's Register:

Vessels.	When built.	Gross tons.
Inanda (s)	1904	4,000
Inchinga (s)	1895	2,107
Ingeni (s)	1897	2,928
Inkoka (s)	1900	3,430
Inkosi (s)	1902	3,576
Insiwa (s)	1899	2,984
Intaba (s)	1910	4,832
Inyati (s)	1896	2,516
Inyoni (s)	1890	1,945
Willam Eggeris (barque)	1885	1,354

Queer Accident.

When the Solva was loading cargo at Kowloon on her last trip southward bound, she met with a peculiar little accident in the following manner. The steam lighter Dunit was going alongside the ship with a cargo of rice, which was to be received on the Solva. When the lighter was just astern of the steamer there was a bit of sea running and the Dunit was driven under the stern. She started banging against the Solva, making two holes in the plates, but so high up above water that the steamer was not prevented from proceeding on her voyage to Singapore.

Intimations

AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 3.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

3.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, A'castida Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

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HONGKONG, 16th June, 1911.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Noon, 10th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	SARINIA	Ab ut, 20th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.	PALEMA	D'light, 10th Sept.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	ASSAYN	About, 14th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI.	DELHI	About, 28th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 6th September, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendant.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	"Prinz Ludwig" 18,970	FRIDAY, 8th September, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HAMBURG, BRISBANE, & SYDNEY.	"Coblenz" 6,750	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., Daylight.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Prinz Sigismund" 6,000	About TUESDAY, 19th Sept.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"Bonanza" 5,050	Middle of September.

All the steamers of the Imperial German Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Teletype.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA

Hongkong, 8th September, 1911.

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI.

in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs. [1220]

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG

SHANGHAI: 2-8, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 82, WATER STREET.

TICKETS—SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINES for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

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OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

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Shipping Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	LEAVING.
Haitan	Capt. J. S. Ross	MONDAY, 11th Sept., at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at 1 p.m.
FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).		
Halangy	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf at Black Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co., General Managers.

957

JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	TO	DATE
Tijpanas	JAVA	1st half Sept. SHANGHAI	1st half Sept.
Tijaroem	JAVA	1st half Sept. JAPAN	1st half Sept.
Tikini	JAPAN	1st half Sept. JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tiklatap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept. JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tijmanock	JAVA	2nd half Sept. JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tijbodas	JAVA	2nd half Sept. SHANGHAI	2nd half Sept.
Tijmahli	JAVA	2nd half Sept. JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tijliwong	JAVA	1st half Oct. SHANGHAI	1st half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings

Telephone No. 375

To Sail

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE.

HE Charter d Steamship "ONSANG"

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Tientsin, via Taku, or Chinwangtao & Rail, will be despatched for Chinwangtao on or about 14th September.

The Company's Steamship

"KWANGTUNG"

will be despatched for Tientsin Bund, with liberty to call at intermediate ports, about 17th September.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD., 16, Alexandra Buildings, or

CHANG FAT YUEN, 302, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [1230]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"ROSERIC"

will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th September.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1230]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao.

(Taking Cargo, at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"

Capt. Fagat will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding freight and passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1911. [10]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 699.

Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1911.

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Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1911.

Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1911.

Consignees.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CHYU MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, afternoon, 11th inst., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo, to be left on board or Godown under examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before FRIDAY, 8th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1911. [868]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship.

"SUEVIA."

Captain Rasseu, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex a.s. "Michel" from Bordeaux.

"Germania" from Goteborg.

"Ektatana" from Havre.

"Jelo" from Bremen.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1911. [966]

"SEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE."</

